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5 The United States of America,

Case No.: No. 2:06CR-00287-UWC

6 Plaintiff,
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8 vs.
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Jennie Massey,
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Defendant
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REQUEST FOR SPECIFIC KYLES AND BRADY INFORMATION

12 Defendant*, through counsel and pursuant to the dictates of *Kyles v. Whitley*, 115 S.Ct. 1555
13 (1995), *Brady v. Maryland*, 373 U.S. 83 (1963), *United States v. Agurs*, 427 U.S. 97 (1976),
14 *United States v. Bagley*, 473 U.S. 667 (1985), and Fed. R. Crim. P. 16, respectfully moves for an
15 entry of an order requiring the government to disclose and provide the following specific
16 information and material known or that with the exercise of due diligence should be known to
17 the government. This information is favorable to the Defendant on the issues of guilt or
18 punishment, including impeachment information and other material and evidence tending to
19 discredit the government's witnesses, in addition to any other matters known to the government
20 that may be exculpatory or otherwise favorable to the defendant.

21 The following documents and information regarding the cooperating witness(s) in this case are
22 requested:

- 23 A. The name and address of each cooperating witness;
- 24 B. The case number and name of the prosecutions in which the cooperating witness utilized in
this case has previously been utilized as a cooperating witness;
- 25 C. The case names and numbers of any trials or evidentiary hearings at which the cooperating
witness has testified concerning his own prior criminal activity, payments or rewards provided
him by the government, efforts made to induce others to participate in criminal activity, or other
purported law enforcement-related matters;

1 D. Any ledger, sheet, or other document which details the sums paid or benefits provided to the
 2 cooperating witness or his family in this and other cases in which the informant assisted the
 3 government and the purpose of each such payment;

4 E. Any information, whether or not memorialized in a memorandum, agent's report or other
 5 writing, regarding promises of immunity, leniency, preferential treatment or other inducements
 6 made to the cooperating witness or any family member, friend or associate of the informant in
 7 exchange for the informant's cooperation, including the dismissal or reduction of charges,
 8 assisting in matters of sentencing or deportation, promises or expectancies regarding payments
 9 for expenses or testimony or eligibility for any award or reward; In addition to information
 10 regarding payments, promises of immunity, leniency, preferential treatment or other inducements
 11 made to the government witnesses, any records or information regarding payments, promises of
 12 immunity, leniency, preferential treatment offered or afforded to any family member, friend or
 13 associate of any prospective witness in exchange for said witness cooperation.

14 F. Any information or records concerning any actual or implied threats of investigation or
 15 prosecution (including deportation, exclusion, etc., by INS) made by the government to any
 16 prospective government witness or family member or associate of the witness, including
 17 information as to the underlying conduct precipitating such investigations.

18 G. Any statement made, information or document provided by a prospective government witness
 19 that conflicts in part or in whole with: (1) the statement of another prospective witness, (2) a
 20 prior statement made by the same government witness with regard to the subject matter of the
 21 expected trial testimony of witness, or (3) any other document or witness.

22 H. The name and current whereabouts of any witness to the underlying events of this case whom
 23 the government does not anticipate calling as a witness at trial and a copy of any statement made
 24 by or summary of an interview with such a witness.

25 I. Any report, document or information which details the criminal activities of the cooperating
 26 witness which were undertaken by him without the authority or approval of the government, but
 27 for which the government has elected, formally or informally, not to prosecute;

28 J. FBI rap sheet, NCIC printout, NADDIS, EPIC, NLETS, ATS, TECS, and any other records
 29 available to the government reflecting the arrest, conviction and investigative history of the
 30 cooperating witness;

31 K. Information concerning prior misconduct by the cooperating witness in the performance of his
 32 role as an informant including: any prior refusal of the informant to testify for or assist the
 33 government; any prior allegation that the informant entrapped another person to commit an
 34 offense or made false statements in connection with a criminal investigation; and any prior
 35 "blackballing" of the informant by any law enforcement agency;

36 L. Information concerning misconduct by the cooperating witness other than in his role as an
 37 cooperating witness, including misconduct that reflects a lack of candor, truthfulness or law-
 38 abiding character of the informant, such as uncharged criminal conduct or fraud;

1 M. All information, records and transcripts which in any way indicate or reveal that any
2 prospective government witness, in connection with this or any other case, has provided
3 untruthful, false, misleading, incomplete, or inaccurate information or testimony to:

- 4 1. Any state or federal law enforcement officer or agency,
- 5 2. Any state or federal grand jury,
- 6 3. Any state or federal trial court while testifying at trial and/or any related or preliminary
proceeding;

7 N. Information reflecting the nature and extend of assets obtained by the informant in connection
8 with his illegal activities over the past ten years;

9 O. Any "records" maintained by law enforcement agencies relating to the cooperating witness
utilized in this case, including records that the witness was:

- 10 1. Given a code name,
- 11 2. Given assumed/false identify,
- 12 3. Reasons for cooperation,
- 13 4. Given a polygraph examination,
- 14 5. Briefed on entrapment,
- 15 6. Contracts executed with any law enforcement agency,
- 16 7. Any release forms executed by the witness,
- 17 8. Records revealing the witness was advised to pay Federal Income Taxes,
- 18 9. Records that he could not violate the law,
- 19 10. Records which require him to protect his false identity,
- 20 11. Records that the witness cannot use any illegal drugs,
- 21 12. Records that the witness consented to recording any conversation with any party;

22 P. If given a polygraph exam, the results of any polygraph examination performed on any
23 potential government witness as well as any information concerning the failure of any potential
24 government witness to submit to a polygraph examination;

1 Q. Any government agency files or other information revealing matters relevant to the
 2 cooperating witness' credibility, mental or physical health, narcotic or alcohol use, or any other
 dependency;

3 R. All information and records revealing any potential impairment of the capacity of any
 4 prospective government witness to observe, recollect and testify about the events giving rise to
 5 the charges filed in this case including impairments or sight, hearing, memory, language, or any
 other physical or psychological disability;

6 S. All information and records indicating that any prospective government witness (1) may have
 7 suffered from any mental or emotional disease, disorder, illness, or defect at any time during the
 8 time span alleged in the indictment filed in this case, or (2) sought or received treatment for any
 such mental or emotional disease, disorder, illness or defect at any time within the past five
 years;

9 T. All information and records indicating that the prospective government witness (1) may have
 10 used cocaine, marijuana, another controlled substance, used alcohol to excess at any time during
 11 the time span alleged in the indictment filed in this case, or (2) sought to received treatment for
 any substance abuse problem (including alcohol) at any time within the past five (5) years;

12 U. Applicable records of the United States Probation department if the witness has been placed
 13 on probation or a Pre-Sentence Investigation "PSI" has been conducted.

14

15

16 **MEMORANDUM OF LAW**

17 **"[T]he use of informants to investigate and prosecute persons is fraught with peril."**
 18 **"By definition, criminal informants are cut from untrustworthy cloth and must be**
managed and carefully watched by the government and the courts to prevent them from
falsely accusing the innocent, from manufacturing evidence against those under suspicion
of crime, and from lying under oath in the courtroom."

20 *United States v. Bernal-Obeso*, 989 F.2d 331 (9th Cir. 1993).

22 Evidence which is material either to the guilt or punishment of the defendant must be disclosed
 23 to the defense in a timely manner. *Brady v. Maryland*, 373 U.S. 83, 87 (1963). Evidence that will
 "play a role in uncovering admissible evidence, aiding witness preparation, corroborating
 testimony, or assisting impeachment or rebuttal" must be provided by the government. *United*
24 States v. Lloyd, 992 F.2d, 348, 351 (D.C.Cir. 1993). See also *United States v. Bagley*, 473 U.S.
 667 (1985).

25 "Taken together, this group of constitutional privileges delivers exculpatory evidence into the
 hand of the accused, thereby protecting the innocent from erroneous conviction and ensuring the

1 integrity of the criminal justice system." *California v. Trombetta*, 467 U.S. 479, 485 (1984). If
 2 this material evidence exists in the hands of the government or an agent of the State, the failure
 3 to disclose this evidence is a violation of the precepts of *Brady v. Maryland*, *supra*; see also,
 4 *Kyles v. Whitney*, 115 S.Ct. 155, 157 (1995). "In fact, an individual prosecutor has a duty to learn
 of any favorable evidence known to the others acting on the government's behalf in the case,
 including the police." *Id.*

PRIOR UTILIZATION OF AND TESTIMONY BY INFORMANT

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 7 Information regarding the prior utilization of the witness is material and favorable within the
 8 terms of *Brady v. Maryland*, 373 U.S. 83 (1963), where it reveals the informant's *modus*
 9 *operandi* in setting up criminal transactions and in inducing other persons to participate in
 10 criminal activity. *Johnson v. Brewer*, 521 F.2d 556, 563 (8th Cir. 1975). Experience has shown
 11 that where an informant utilizes undue persuasion in one case to induce an individual to
 12 participate in a criminal offense, he is likely to use the same tactic in other cases. *United States v.*
 13 *McClure*, 546 F.2d 670, 673 (5th Cir. 1977). In *McClure*, the conviction was reversed and
 14 remanded due to the trial court's exclusion of "Fed. R. Evid. 404(b) evidence of a systematic
 15 campaign" by the informant to induce other persons to engage in illegal activity. *Id.*, 546 F.2d at
 16 672, 673. "[T]n the case before us it was the defendant who sought to introduce evidence of the
 17 informant's scheme. His right to present a vigorous defense required the admission of the
 18 proffered testimony. *Id.*

19
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 21 Evidence of the informant's offering the defendant an inducement to commit any offense or to
 22 effect the defendant's predisposition is evidence that directly substantiates an entrapment
 23 defense. *United States v. Suarez*, 939 F.2d 929, 932 (11th Cir. 1991). The Supreme Court, in
 24 *Matthews v. United States*, 485 U.S. 58 (1988) and more recently in *Jacobson v. United States*,
 25 503 U.S. 540, 550 (1992), reaffirmed the traditional entrapment defense and held that the
 defendant may proceed with such a defense exclusively or in the alternative.

26 Such evidence is also discoverable, pursuant to *Giglio v. United States*, 405 U.S. 150 (1972) and
 27 *United States v. Bagley*, 473 U.S. 667 (1985), to aid in the impeachment of a witness. Similarly,
 28 the prior testimony of the informant on themes material to his service as an informant should be
 29 disclosed where the defense proposes to examine the informant as to those themes at trial. *John*
 30 *v. Brewer*, 521 F.2d at 563. In *United States v. Cohen*, 888 F.2d 770, 776-777 (11th Cir. 1989)., the
 Eleventh Circuit recognized the importance of such evidence, reversing the conviction where
 the trial court had excluded evidence offered under Fed. R. Evid. 404(b) that the primary
 informant had previously concocted and managed a fraudulent scheme.

1 In *Mesarosh v. United States*, 352 U.S. 1 (1956), the Supreme Court reversed the defendant's
 2 conviction and remanded for a new trial to allow the defendant to present previously undisclosed
 3 evidence that the government's key witness testified falsely in similar, but unrelated proceedings.
 4 The Eleventh Circuit reaffirmed the vitality of the *Mesarosh* decision in *United States v. Espinosa-Hernandez*, 918 F.2d 911, 914 (11th Cir. 1990), holding that the government may not
 5 withhold evidence that a witness has made prior false statements in a matter within the
 6 jurisdiction of a federal agency. *Cr. United States v. Williams*, 500 F.2d 105, 108 (9th Cir. 1974)
 7 (granting a new trial under *Mesarosh* to allow defendant to present to the jury evidence of a
 8 witness' previous false statements in other proceedings).

9

10 **PREFERENTIAL TREATMENT GIVEN AND THREATS**
 11 **MADE TO INFORMANT, INCLUDING MONIES PAID**
 12 **AND PROMISES OF FINANCIAL AWARD**

13 The Standing Discovery Order, paragraph D, compels disclosure of the "existence and substance
 14 of any payments, promises of immunity, leniency, preferential treatment, or other inducements
 15 made to prospective government witnesses." By his request, the defendant seeks a full record of
 16 all considerations given to the informant and his family as a result of his cooperation in this case
 17 as well as any other case in which the informant has provided services.

18 Such detailed information and records are needed to demonstrate the motive of the witness and
 19 are discoverable. *Giglio v. United States*, 405 U.S. 150 (1992); *United States v. Williams*, 954
 20 F.2d 668 (11th Cir. 1992).

21 The witness' motive to testify in favor of one party and against another is a matter open to
 22 discovery and introduction into evidence. Fed. R. Evid. 608. The *Eleventh Circuit Pattern*
 23 *Criminal Jury Instructions, Special Instructions* 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3, highlight the importance of
 24 such evidence in judging the credibility of the informant or witness.

25 For example, a paid informer, or a witness who has been promised he will not be charged or
 26 prosecuted, or a witness who hopes to gain more favorable treatment in his own case, may have a
 27 reason to make a false statement because he wants to strike a good bargain with the government.

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1 Evidence that the government has threatened a potential witness to obtain the witness'
 2 cooperation, is admissible, and may demonstrate unconstitutional interference with the
 3 defendant's right to free access to witnesses. *United States v. Hendricksen*, 564 F.2d 197, 198
 (5th Cir. 1977); *United States v. Heller*, 830 F.2d 150, 154 (11th Cir. 1987).

4 The Defendant further seeks information as to threats or promises made to the witness or his
 5 family to motivate his cooperation. The threats/benefits evaluation is not limited to the informant
 6 alone. *United States v. Partin*, 493 F.2d 750, 757 (5th Cir. 1974). Such *Giglio* material is
 7 discoverable to allow defense counsel to establish possible bias or hostility of the informant. It is
 8 proper impeachment to question a cooperating witness about the dismissal of charges against his
 9 or other preferential treatment given to his family. *United States v. Nickerson*, 669 F.2d 1016,
 10 1018 (5th Cir. 1982).

11 Similarly, unconsummated promises of financial or other awards or benefits are discoverable as
 12 to the informant. Thus, where the informant harbors an expectation of a future financial award of
 13 his services in obtaining a conviction, such evidence is crucially important to the defense. *United*
 14 *States v. Williams*, 954 F.2d 668, 672 (11th Cir. 1992). Defendant seeks disclosure of any
 15 promise, formal or informal, that would lead the informant to have an expectation of an award in
 16 the instant case.⁽¹⁾

CONFLICTING WITNESS STATEMENTS

17 The conflicting statement of a witness must be turned over to the Defendant. *Kyles v. Whitley*,
 18 115 S.Ct. 1155 (1995). In *Schneider v. Estelle*, 552 F.2d 593, 595 (5th Cir. 1977), the court held
 19 that the government's failure to disclose an eyewitness' prior statement that was inconsistent with
 20 the testimony of the government's key trial witness was reversible error. Also, in *United States v.*
 21 *Martino*, 648 F.2d 367, 384 (5th Cir. 1981), the court stated:

22 As impeaching evidence, the prior inconsistent statement would fall within disclosure
 23 requirements because *Brady* encompasses impeachment evidence as well as evidence favorable
 24 to the accused on the issue of guilt.

25 Additionally, the court in *Jones v. Jago*, 575 F.2d 1164, 1166 (6th Cir. 1978), *cert. denied* 439
 26 U.S. 883 (1978), found that an eyewitness' statement to the government, while not expressly
 27 exonerating the defendant, and made no reference to the defendant's presence or participation in
 28 the offense, was *Brady* material and that the failure to disclose such a statement required the

1 reversal of the conviction. *Id.* At 1164. This type of *Brady* material, though negative or neutral in
 2 character, may be the key to a favorable defense.

3 This court has held that a report of a witness interview that reveals circumstantial evidence that a
 4 person other than the defendant may have been the actual perpetrator of the offense is *Brady*
 5 material. *Troedel v. Wainwright*, 667 F.Supp. 1456 (S.D.Fla. 1986).

6 Even though such a defense-favorable or neutral statement may otherwise be protected from
 7 disclosure under the *Jencks* Act, the government is under a due process obligation to disclose the
 8 information to the defense before trial and in a timely manner. *United States v. Campagnulo*, 592
 9 F.2d 852, 859 (5th Cir. 1979).

10 **INFORMANT'S ARREST AND CONVICTION RECORD,**

11 **UNAUTHORIZED CRIMINAL ACTIVITY AND OTHER MISCONDUCT**

12 An informant's history or criminal activity and other misconduct is relevant to the consideration
 13 of his credibility, bias, motive and *modus operandi*. It is part of the defense in this case that the
 14 informant improperly created a crime and lured the defendant into the alleged criminal activity.
 15 This case raises both the issue of entrapment and the defense of government overreaching. The
 16 question of who initiated the criminal activity and whether the defendant was misled are primary
 17 issues for the defendant.

18 The informant's history and pattern of criminal activity and misconduct serve to illustrate the
 19 methods normally employed by the informant to achieve his goals. Such evidence "might easily
 20 extend beyond that of mere impeachment." *United States v. Espinosa-Hernandez*, 918 F.2d 911,
 21 914 (11th Cir. 1990). In *Espinosa-Hernandez*, the Eleventh Circuit reversed the district court's
 22 failure to grant full discovery as to an undercover agent's misconduct relating to the handling of
 23 informants. 918 F.2d at 914; *Cf. Haber v. Wainwright*, 756 F.2d 1520, 1523 (11th Cir. 1985)
 24 (prior criminal conduct relevant where witness may have been promised immunity).

25 Along the same line, the courts have held evidence of the unreliability of an informant witness to
 26 be discoverable and highly relevant information. For example, information regarding prior or
 27 contemporaneous perjury or bizarre testimony of an informant would be discoverable. *United*
 28 *States v. Mesarosh*, 352 U.S.1 (1956).

PRESENTENCE INVESTIGATION "PSI"

While a Pre-Sentence Investigation Report in the hands of the court or the probation office is not usually producible in response to a discovery motion, *see, e.g., United States v. Trevino*, 556 F.2d 1265, 1270-1271 (5th Cir. 1977), the courts that have directly addressed the issue have uniformly recognized that such a report is producible if it is in the hands of the prosecutor and if, upon in camera review, the trial judge determines that it contains exculpatory or impeachment material. *See, e.g., United States v. Jackson*, 978 F.2d 903, 909 (5th Cir. 1992), cert. denied, 113 S.Ct. 2429 (1993) (holding that defendant has a right to exculpatory or impeachment material that is contained in [witness] presentence reports as determined by the district court upon in camera review); *United States v. Moore*, 949 F.2d 68, 71-72 (2d Cir. 1991), cert. denied, 112 S.Ct. 1678 (1992) (approving in camera review of a presentence report to determine if it contains any exculpatory or impeaching material); *United States v. DeVore*, 839 F.2d 1330, 1332-1333 (8th Cir. 1988) (portion(s) or a presentence report determined by the court, upon in camera review, to contain exculpatory or impeachment material are discoverable); *United States v. Anderson*, 724 F.2d 596, 598 (7th Cir. 1984) (same); *United States v. Figurski*, 545 F.2d 389, 392 (4th Cir. 1976) (same).⁽²⁾

U.S. PROBATION RECORDS

The defendant has a due process right, to material contained in the files of the U.S. Probation Office if that material bears on the credibility of a significant witness. *United States v. Strifler*, 851 F.2d 1197, 1201 (9th Cir. 1988), *cert. denied*, 489 U.S. 1032 (1989).

FEDERAL INCOME TAX RETURNS

The defendant specially requests the Federal Income Tax records of the cooperating witness for each year in which any law enforcement agency provided compensation of any type. *United States v. Shaffer*, 789 F.2d 682, 688-689 (9th Cir. 1986).

Federal law enforcement agencies require informants to pay federal income taxes on monies received. *See* Drug Enforcement Manual, ("DEA") Chapter 66, Section 6612.31. The defendant is entitled to these records since he has a good faith basis to believe that the informant has not paid the proper taxes or has misrepresented his earnings in violation of federal law.

**ASSETS OBTAINED BY AN INFORMANT
THROUGH CRIMINAL ACTIVITY**

The discovery of any and all assets obtained by the witness through criminal activity is sought as verification of the extent of the informant's prior criminal activity and his motive to protect such assets from forfeiture and taxes. Further, it is submitted that this witness may have committed perjury by failing to report income from criminal activity in his prior income tax returns. Such perjury is relevant in the consideration of any evidence presented by the informant. *United States v. Shearer*, 794 F.2d 1545, 1551 (11th Cir. 1986), *Seventh Circuit Pattern Criminal Instructions*, 3.21 (modified).

FILES REFLECTING INFORMANT'S BAD CHARACTER

Federal law enforcement agencies maintain at least two separate files on informants. The first is the investigative file, and the second contains the informant or witness' background, payments and false identity.

In *United States v. Brumel-Alvarez*, 991 F.2d 1452, 1465 (9th Cir. 1992), the court held that the failure to disclose an internal DEA memorandum regarding the informant conduct which impeached the informant's credibility was reversible error. Thus the Court required the disclosure of the memorandum pursuant to the dictates of *Brady*, *id.* at 1461.

"An [AUSA] using a witness with an impeachable past has a constitutionally derived duty to search for and produce impeachment information requested regarding a witness". *United States v. Osorio*, 928 F.2d 753, 760 (1st Cir. 1991), (citing *Giglio*).

**REVIEW OF GOVERNMENT AGENT(S) AND
LAW ENFORCEMENT PERSONNEL FILES**

The Government has a duty to examine the personnel files of all Federal agents and the files of any local, state or municipal law enforcement officer who will testify and must disclose information favorable to the defense for impeachment purposes. *United States v. Henthorn*, 931 F.2d 29 (9th Cir. 1991) *citing United States v. Cadet*, 727 F.2d 1453 (9th Cir. 1984). "In the event that the Government is uncertain about the materiality of information in it's possession, it may submit the information to the trial Court for an *in camera* inspection and evaluation..." *Id.* at

1467-68. The Government has a duty to examine the personnel files upon a defendant's request for production. *See id.* at 1467. Absent such an examination, it cannot ordinarily determine whether it is obligated to turn over the files. *Henthorn*, at 31.

Additionally, in *United States v. Deutsch*, 475, F.2d 55, 58 (5th Cir. 1973), the court compelled disclosure of a postal employee's personnel file where these records revealed the government witness, may have had disciplinary problems. Similarly, in *United States v. Garrett*, 542 F.2d 23, 26 (6th Cir. 1976), the court reversed the defendant's conviction where the district court foreclosed discovery and cross-examination as to the personnel records of the law enforcement officer. This government witness acted in an undercover capacity. His disciplinary records evidenced suspected use of narcotics and failure to submit to a urinalysis. This court noted that such evidence was relevant because the undercover agent "might well have looked upon a successful prosecution of [the defendant] as a means of having his [own] suspension [from duty] lifted." *Id.*

REVIEW OF LAW ENFORCEMENT RECORDS

The government has an institutional responsibility to canvass all sources relied upon in its prosecution including other law enforcement agencies. *Kyles v. Whitley*, 115 S.Ct. 1555 (1995). Once placed on notice the government has a responsibility to search all the record depositories of cooperating law enforcement agencies to obtain information for discovery purposes. *United States v. Brooks*, 966 F.2d 1500, 1503 (D.C. Cir. 1992).

IMPAIRMENT OF WITNESS BY PHYSICAL DISABILITY, MENTAL DISABILITY OR SUBSTANCE ABUSE

PSYCHIATRIC TREATMENT

The Fifth Circuit, in *United States v. Partin*, 493 F.2d 750, 762 (5th Cir. 1974), 434 U.S. 903 (1977), explained why a witness' psychological history must be disclosed:

It is just as reasonable that a jury be informed of a witness mental incapacity at a time about which he proposes to testify as it would be for the jury to know that he then suffered an impairment of sight or hearing. It all goes to the ability to comprehend, know and correctly relate the truth.

1 Particularly relevant is evidence that a witness is undergoing psychiatric treatment. *Id.*
 2 at 116. See *United States v. Lindstrom*, 698 F.2d 1154 (11th Cir. 1983), ("Denial of defendants'
 3 access to psychiatric materials is alone sufficient to constitute reversible error".) *United States v.*
Collins, 472 F.2d 1017 (5th Cir. 1972); *United States v. Fowler*, 465 F.2d 664 (D.C. Cir. 1972).

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7 **PHYSICALLY OR EMOTIONALLY IMPAIRED**

8 In *United States v. Collins*, 472 F.2d 1017 (5th Cir. 1972), *cert. denied*, 411 U.S. 983 (1973), the
 9 court acknowledged that a witness narcotics use is material and that the testimony of a narcotics
 10 user is to be considered with caution. Similarly, in *Fowler*, 465 F.2d at 664, the court held that
 the defendant was entitled to know whether a government witness was a narcotics user.

11 Additionally, in *United States v. Garner*, 581 F.2d 481, 485 (5th Cir. 1978), the court reasoned
 12 that the testimony of witnesses who had formerly used heroin should be weighed with caution. In
 13 the case, the witness had undergone methadone treatment and was no longer using heroin at the
 14 time he observed the events of the case however, it was left to the jury to take this information
 15 into account in weighing the witness' credibility. *Id.* Thus, it is well established that a defendant
 is entitled to a jury instruction advising that the testimony of a narcotics user or addict should be
 considered suspect as to motives and possible impairment of the ability to accurately observe.
See Eleventh Circuit Pattern Criminal Jury Instructions, Special Instruction 1.3; Fifth Circuit
Pattern Criminal Jury Instruction 1.17.

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19 **POLYGRAPH RESULTS**

20 The Eleventh Circuit in *United States v. Piccinonna*, 885 F.2d 1529, 1536 (11th Cir. 1989),
 21 recognized that polygraph examination results are admissible to impeach or bolster a witness'
 22 credibility. *See Fed. R. Evid. 403, 608(b).* Thus, polygraph results which tend to show that a
 23 witness has made false or conflicting statements to the government are relevant and discoverable.
Id. United States v. Posada, 57 F.3d 428 (5th Cir. 1995). While admissibility issues may be
 resolved at trial, the underlying discovery material must be disclosed prior to trial to allow for
 adequate defense preparation. *Giglio v. United States*, 405 U.S. 150 (1972).

CREDIBILITY OF CO-CONSPIRATOR STATEMENTS

As to Fed. R. Crim. P. 12(d)(2), the government may be ordered to disclose specific items of evidence on which it intends to rely at trial. Disclosure of a co-conspirator's statements intended to be offered under Fed. R. Evid. 801(d)(2)(E) was ordered in *United States v. Thevis*, 84 F.R.D. 47, 56-57 (N.D. Ga. 1979) to allow the defense an opportunity to effectively meet and cross-examine such hearsay declarations. Evidence relating to the credibility of such statements should also be produced. In *United States v. Enright*, 579 F.2d 980, 989 (6th Cir. 1978), the court held that "retraction of a previously incriminating and inculpatory statement [which statement was offered at trial by the government under the co-conspirator exception to the hearsay rule] must indeed qualify as material and favorable to the defense."

In *United States v. Christopher*, 923 F.2d 1545, 1550-52 (11th Cir. 1991) and *United States v. Allison*, 908 F.2d 1531, 1533 (11th Cir. 1990), the Eleventh Circuit reiterated that the admissibility and weight to be given to a co-conspirator's hearsay statements are subject to challenge including; the true identity of the speaker, whether the speaker was a co-conspirator at the time the statement was made, whether the statement was made in furtherance of the conspiracy, and whether there are any indicia of reliability of the statement. Fed. R. Evid. 806 provides that a party may attack the credibility of the declarant of a statement offered under Fed. R. Evid. 801(d)(2)(E) "by any evidence which would be admissible for those purposes if the declarant had testified as a witness."

Thus, under *Giglio*, the government's duty to disclose "favorable" impeachment material extends to impeachment of the declarant when statements are offered pursuant to Fed. R. Evid. 801(d)(2)(E), 405 U.S. 150. Impeachment can only be prepared if the defendant is at least made aware of the identify of the declarant and the content of the statement. Cf. *Thevis*, 84 F.R.D. at 56; See also *United States v. Kubiak*, 704 F.2d 1545, 1549-1551 (11th Cir. 1983) (indicated co-conspirator's exculpatory statement in *Brady* material).

WITNESS' RECORD OF ARRESTS AND MISCONDUCT

Pursuant to Fed. R. Evid. 608(b) a witness may be cross-examined as to specific instances of conduct "concerning the witness' character for truthfulness or untruthfulness." Thus, some courts have held that in certain circumstances a witness may be questioned regarding prior arrests which have not led to a conviction. *United States v. Croucher*, 532 F.2d 1042, 1045 (5th Cir. 1976) (informant witness' full arrest record was relevant to demonstrate a possible motive to strike a good bargain with the government).

Similarly, uncharged misconduct of a witness is fair game for impeachment on cross-examination. *United States v. Ray*, 731 F.2d 1361, 1364-65 (9th Cir. 1984) (reversible error to refuse to permit cross-examination of a government witness as to alleged post-plea drug activities); *United States v. Espinosa-Hernandez*, 918 F.2d 911, 914 (11th Cir. 1990) (government witness' misconduct bears directly on credibility); *United States v. Cohen*, 888 F.2d 770, 776-777 (11th Cir. 1989) (conviction reversed where trial court excluded evidence offered under Fed. R. Evid. 404(b) that prosecution witness had previously concocted and managed a fraudulent scheme); *United States v. McClure*, 546 F.2d 670, 673 (5th Cir. 1977) (conviction

1 reversed where trial court excluded evidence offered under Fed. R. Evid. 404(b) to show that
2 informant had previously entrapped other defendants).

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4

5 **CONCLUSION**

6 WHEREFORE, Defendant moves this Court for entry of an order requiring the Government to
7 produce the described specific information and materials.

8

9 /s/Glenn D. Zimmerman

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20 **CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

21

22 I hereby certify that I have served a copy of the foregoing document has been served on
23 counsel listed below by placing a copy of the same in the United States mail postage prepaid and
24 properly addressed on this the _____ day of _____, 2007.

25 Kent Brunson,
26 Assistant U.S. Attorney for
27 The Middle District of Alabama
28 1 Church Street
29 Montgomery, Alabama 36102

/s/Glenn D. Zimmerman
Glenn D. Zimmerman